

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Knoxville dispatch of the 11th, says: "In the recent affair at Rogersville, Gen. Burnside's forces were overwhelmed by superior numbers. The Rebels took 500 men, 4 guns and 36 wagons. Most of the men were of the 2d Tennessee Regiment. Gen. Burnside has taken over 1,500 prisoners since he came into Tennessee, independent of the garrison at Cumberland Gap, putting us far ahead of the Rebels. We hold from Washington, on the Tennessee River, to Bull's Gap."

We have recorded that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has decided against the constitutionality of the National Enrollment Act. Three Judges out of five agreed to such a decision. One of the three was Woodward, the defeated Copperhead candidate for Governor at the October election; another of the three was Lowrie, the defeated candidate for Judge on the Woodward ticket. That accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

Where is Lee? Our correspondent says he was with his army on the Rappahannock last week. A Western telegram has him in command at Chattanooga, Bragg at Mobile, and Longstreet in Virginia.

Rebel papers have telegrams from Charleston to the 10th inst. Firing was kept up slowly upon Sumter, but no especial change had occurred in the situation.

Our blockaders off Wilmington on the 8th inst. captured the steamer Cornelia off that port. The steamer Bantsee had a narrow escape at the same time.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Censors devoted three hours yesterday to the canvass of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twelfth Wards, and to corrections in the Seventh and Fifteenth Wards. The vote for Senator in the Fifth District was not completed, the Fifth District of the Eleventh Ward being sent back. The 11th District of the Eighteenth Ward, which had given no police returns, counted 442 for Bosworth and 63 for McCann. A correction was admitted from the 11th District of the Seventh Ward, which increased McCann's vote from 61 to 244. The police returns, so far as corrected by the official, now foot up—Bosworth, 32,514; McCann, 32,713; McCann over Bosworth, 199.

Neil Kelly, a private watchman employed in Washington Market, was arrested on Tuesday night on suspicion of having caused the death of a soldier named John Dwyer, he having been found on the morning of Nov. 4, in West street, in a helpless condition, suffering from a severe beating about the head. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he subsequently died. It has since transpired that the deceased was stealing grapes in the Market where Kelly is employed, and that he beat him on the head with his club, it is alleged, inflicting wounds from which he subsequently died.

The brig Morning Star of London, arrived here on Thursday, reports that on the 6th inst. off Cape Fear, saw a long low lead-colored steamer, steering north-east, with three American gunboats in pursuit, and constantly firing at the supposed blockade runner, but they had not succeeded in capturing her when last seen by Capt. Hall. The steamer was very fast, and was apparently distancing the gunboats.

A dispatch from St. Paul states that Capt. Fish's expedition, which left last Sunday to ascertain the best northern route to the Gold Diggings, has been heard from as late as the first of October. They were digging gold at Grassberger Creek, Idaho Territory, getting half a million per week. They say the diggings are the richest ever opened.

We learn from Washington that there is no prospect of an early general exchange of prisoners, although our Government is endeavoring to effect such an arrangement. In a few days, however, an exchange of prisoners will take place; the Rebels holding at Richmond 300 belonging to our armies.

Travel on the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads was almost entirely suspended yesterday, in consequence of a strike for an increase of wages by the drivers and conductors. The Second and Third avenue roads have advanced the rates without solicitation.

The President has recognized J. H. Gossler, Jr., Consul of Prussia at Boston; Juan y Pico Villanueva, Consul of Spain at New-York; and Carl Meisinger, Consul of the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe for the United States, to reside at Philadelphia.

The Supervisors of Kings County have voted to make a loan of \$250,000 at 7 per cent interest, to assist in the raising of men under the new call for troops.

Gold is higher, and at the Stock Exchange was strong at 177. Later in the day the quotation fell to 174 1/2, and so closed. When the stock, stocks were all buoyant, and operations stopped at no advance, so easy were they to "load up" and upon the active list the improvement was very rapid. At the Stock Exchange, Government Securities were busily steady. At the afternoon sales prices were in some cases higher under strong efforts to rally the market, but there existed the same difference between cash and buyers' options, and the market must be quoted barely steady. The money market showed no improvement, and 7 per cent was the rate, with commission added in many cases. Sterling Bills was quoted 10 1/2. Freight was more active, and there was more tone to the market, though rates are without variable alteration.

The election of WILLIAM VIMBEE, Union, to the State Senate from the Fifth District is conceded; he has about 100 majority. In the 11th District we are still in the dark; Judge Low ought to be elected, but we need the official announcement to satisfy our doubts.

We are requested to call attention to the letter and advertisement of Mr. Maurice Mayer, who appeals to the charitable on behalf of the suffering people of Natchez, Miss. The testimonials which Mr. Mayer has in his possession seem to give him ample authority to act on their behalf.

There is no news of importance from Gen. Meade's army. The enemy are within or near their strong works, but that Gen. Meade will undertake an attack in front upon such formidable defenses seems to be generally doubted. The Rebels occupy Clark and Thoroughfare Mountains as signal stations.

A course of six lectures, before the Women's Loyal National League, is to be commenced on Monday evening next. Some of the lecturers are the most popular in the country, and it is hoped that the course will insure the League an addition to their funds, which is much needed. The advertisement will be found among our special notices.

The Missouri Election is tolerably close, but every day's returns reduce the Conservative majority, and give assurance of a handsome victory for the Radical Emancipationists. By the latest telegrams, we note that even the Republicans have captured the Conservative majority down to three; and of the counties yet to come in, a considerable number gave strong Radical majorities last year. These, with the

soldiers' votes yet out, will almost unquestionably settle the question in favor of the Radicals.

Both branches of the Maryland Legislature have a clear majority in favor of calling a Convention to make Maryland a Free State. The following is a classification of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates, according to their understood opinions on the great questions of the day:

| | Senate. | House. |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|
| Union and Emancipation | 10 | 47 |
| Union pledged to Convention | 2 | 5 |
| Union unpledged | 6 | 4 |
| Democrats and Slavery | 3 | 18 |
| Total | 21 | 74 |

It will be seen by the above that in the Senate 12 members out of 21, and in the House 52 out of 74, are pledged to vote for a Convention. It is expected that most of the Union members who are not pledged to a Convention will likewise vote for it.

It seems that there is reality in the story of a Conspiracy fomented in Canada for the purpose of liberating the Rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and doing other terrible deeds. Aside from its own sources of information, our Government has received warning from the Governor-General of Canada, through Lord Lyons, that plans were on foot by Rebel refugees to set free the prisoners, burn Buffalo and Ogdensburg, and create a grand diversion in favor of the South. The Canadian authorities are entitled to thanks for keeping a watch upon Vallandigham and his fellow scoundrels, and are honorably answering to the efforts of President Van Buren twenty-five years ago, to prevent similar raids upon their territory. Of course the conspiracy, being foiled, will be vehemently denied by the Copperheads; but it is a fact recorded, and shows that strict watchfulness on every side is not only a duty but a necessity not to be neglected.

THE NEW HOUSE.

The XXXVIIIth Congress will convene in the Capitol at Washington on Monday, Dec. 7—three weeks hence. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the last House, (a Conditional Unionist,) will call it to order and preside by sufferance until a Speaker is elected, as we trust one will be on the first ballot. The Members were elected as follows:

| By the friends of the National Union. | By the opponents. |
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| Dist. CONNECTICUT—3. | Dist. CONNECTICUT—1. |
| 1. Henry C. Deming. | 2. James E. English. |
| 3. Augustus B. Bragdon. | John C. Allen (at large). |
| 4. John H. Hubbard. | 4. Charles M. Harris. |

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| CALIFORNIA—3. | 1. John R. Eden. |
| Samuel Cole (at large). | 2. John F. Stuart. |
| Thomas H. Shannon. | 3. Lewis W. Ross. |
| Thomas H. Shannon. | 4. Anthony L. Knapp. |

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| ILLINOIS—5. | 1. James C. Robinson. |
| 1. Isaac N. Arnold. | 2. William R. Morrison. |
| 2. John F. Farnsworth. | 3. William J. Allen. |
| 3. John A. Cassin. | 4. John A. Cassin. |
| 4. John A. Cassin. | 5. John A. Cassin. |

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| INDIANA—4. | 1. John Law. |
| 1. George W. Julian. | 2. James A. Cravens. |
| 2. George W. Julian. | 3. H. W. Harrington. |
| 3. George W. Julian. | 4. William S. Holman. |

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| MISSOURI—4. | 1. Daniel W. Voorhees. |
| 1. George W. Julian. | 2. Joseph K. Edwards. |
| 2. George W. Julian. | 3. James F. McDowell. |
| 3. George W. Julian. | 4. James F. McDowell. |

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| NEW YORK—11. | 1. Lorenzo J. M. Sweet. |
| 1. John A. Cassin. | 2. Benjamin G. Harris. |
| 2. John A. Cassin. | 3. Benjamin G. Harris. |
| 3. John A. Cassin. | 4. Benjamin G. Harris. |

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participate in the Administration caucus for officers of the House and support its candidates. We do not doubt that he will do so; yet we place him and Mr. Webster in the Border-State column because of their votes against Emancipation in the late House. Messrs. Winter Davis and Cresswell, being elected expressly as Emancipationists and anti-Copperheads, we class them accordingly. The three Members from West Virginia, we do not doubt, will take part in the Administration caucus and act accordingly throughout; so, we are told, will the three from old Virginia. As to the Kentucky Members (one of whom, Lucien Anderson, is now a prisoner of the Rebels), we are sure that three or four of them would do likewise if permitted to act according to their own inclinations and convictions of duty; yet the Pro-Slavery oligarchy engineered by Guthrie, Prentice & Co. may drag them into a virtual if not open complicity with the Copperheads. This oligarchy would have beaten them if it could; failing in this, it now expects to overcome, ensnare, and use them. We trust it will be baffled in this game, but would not encourage undue confidence. The fact that Green Clay Smith canvassed large portions of our State last month in support of the Union State ticket sufficiently indicates his personal inclinations.

The report that Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., aspires to the Speakership seems no longer true, if it ever was. Gen. Blair's seat is contested by his Emancipation competitor, which of itself should be conclusive on this head. We have heard that the "Peace Democrats" will support none other than a Peace Democrat for Speaker, and that they expect to concentrate their strength on George H. Pendleton of Ohio. Of course, they cannot expect to elect him.

The only candidates now seriously supported with a view to their election are SCHUYLER COLFAX of Indiana and ELIOT B. WASHBURN of Illinois—both earnest and thorough supporters of the War and the Emancipation policy. Mr. Washburn has been longest in the service—is, in fact, the father of the House—and has been a zealous and indefatigable champion of Righteousness and Freedom. Mr. Colfax was first chosen in 1854, so that he now enters upon his fifth term. He is the first candidate for Speaker of the House within our remembrance who was not educated a lawyer—certainly the first Editor ever supported for that position. His friends commend him as superior to Mr. Washburn, not in integrity nor in ability, but in that imperturbable suavity of temper so essential to the due control and government of that most tempestuous and volcanic assembly, the House of Representatives in times of high political excitement. It is the general expectation of those Members of the late House whom we have recently met that Mr. Colfax will be the next Speaker.

For Clerk, Mr. Etheridge is understood to be again a candidate—we do not know on what platform. Mr. Samuel L. Casey, late Member from Kentucky, has been proposed, but we understand that he declines. There are one or two Northern candidates—we know not with what prospects of success. If the Unconditional Unionists of Tennessee, or Louisiana, or Missouri, were to present some such candidate (and but one) as Horace Maynard, or Thomas J. Durant, or C. D. Drake, we think he would stand a good chance of election.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

There are in our State a large number of Railroad corporations, most of which are managed by gentlemen who mind their own business, and try to accommodate and satisfy the public, while they earn interest for their creditors and dividends for their stockholders. The managers of one only, so far as we are aware—the Central—undertake, in addition to running their Road, the business of running the State; and, able and powerful as they confessedly are, their success in this enterprise does not satisfy the People, and ought not to satisfy their stockholders. Not less than Half a Million per annum of the earnings which belong to the stockholders, are annually disbursed in such manner as, it is supposed, will best subvert the interests and maintain or achieve the ascendancy of the Democratic party, whereof its President, Vice-President, Superintendent, and most of its Directors, Attorneys, and leading employees are active and unscrupulous engineers and recruiting-sergeants. Their individual policies are entirely their own affair; but their use of a great public trust intimately concerns the whole State, which is corrupted and often misgoverned through their prostitution of the patronage confided to their keeping—for very different ends. That the Central Railroad managers last year defeated Rev. Conkling and elected to Congress one of their own employees in his stead; that they elected to the last Assembly from a Republican district in Albany County the member (previously Republican, but one of their employees) by whose help that body was tied, and the organization of the House for a long time prevented; and that they this Fall defeated the Union Ticket in Erie County and in Buffalo City, no intelligent New-York politician can doubt. True, they could not fully breast the tide of patriotic resolve that swept resistlessly over our State; but they have reduced Albany (City and County) to the condition of a Regency rotten-borough, by a use of Corporation patronage as unjust and offensive to the State as it is injurious and perilous to the interests of their stockholders.

We ask those stockholders to say distinctly in their approaching choice of Directors, whether this shall or shall not continue—whether they do or do not consent that their money shall still further be lavished and their patronage prostituted in a desperate and generally unsuccessful struggle to chain the Empire State to the car of the Albany Regency. We ask of the Central that, like every other Road in the State, so far as we have knowledge, it let politics alone, and attend to its passengers and freight, its road-bed, rails and locomotives, choosing its employees of all grades entirely irrespective of their politics, and running extra trains and issuing return tickets for one party on precisely the same terms as for the other. The Unionists of our State ask no odds of

this or any other corporation; we demand simply justice and fair play; and these, if we cannot have, we can at least struggle for. We beg the stockholders to judge calmly and candidly whether they can or cannot afford to have their means lavished to incur the ill will of a decided majority of the people of our State—whether it is or is not just that franchises held in the favor of that People shall be so employed in their despite. We ask that their Road shall cease to be a great political engine; and that Directors shall next month be chosen whose names will guarantee this result.

OLD WESTCHESTER.

We have hitherto given the Copperheads a majority of 1,000 to 1,200 for their State Ticket in this county, but must apologize to her patriotic Unionists for the error. The majority of St. John over Depeux for Secretary of State is 619; of Church over Robinson for Controller, 739; of Lewis over Schuyler for Treasurer, 731; of Champlain over Cochrane for Attorney-General, 753; of Richmond over Taylor for State Engineer, 750; of Wright over Bruce for Canal Commissioner, 748; of Allen over Seiden for Judge of Appeals, 746; and of Barnard over Jenks for Supreme Court, 743. William H. Robertson (Union) is re-elected County Judge over Coffin by 423 majority. Judge Whiting, we regret to say, is beaten for Treasurer—Gilbert S. Lyon having 723 majority. Hawley D. Clapp, who made a spirited canvass and a capital run, loses the county by 720 majority, and the district by at least 1,500. He had the strongest Copperhead in the district as his opponent, or he would have done still better.

Westchester must go Union next time. Let us begin now to secure it!

PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES AND THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Three of the five Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have just decided the "Conscription Act" unconstitutional. One of the three is Lowrie, whom the people, at the recent election, on an appeal to them for leave to occupy his seat during another term, repudiated by a large majority. Another is Woodward, whose aspirations to the gubernatorial chair have been stifled under a mountain of popular reprobation. As they had no jurisdiction of the case—it having arisen under a Federal and not a State law—their written opinions, filling many columns of the Philadelphia journals, may be treated as the mere political pronouncements of defeated demagogues, the harmless blases of condemned Copperheads.

The leading opinion is by the retiring Lowrie. He seems to have done his best to convince the few leading Republicans, mostly lawyers, who bestowed their votes upon him, that, in confiding in him as a patriotic jurist and a loyal citizen, they had mistaken their man. His opinion rests mainly on the assertion that the act in question is an attempt to abolish the militia system of the States by employing the powers vested in Congress to "raise and support armies," in a mode not warranted by the Constitution. It is practically a plea for that species of "State Rights" that plotted resistance to Federal authority in New-England during the War of 1812-15, that passed the Nullifying Ordinance of South Carolina in 1832, and finally culminated in Secession and Rebellion through all the Slaveholding States in 1861.

The powers are clearly conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government; First, to raise and support armies; Second, to provide for calling forth, organizing, arming, disciplining and governing the militia, in order to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections. Running parallel with these is the authority to make all laws that may be necessary for carrying into execution these two powers. Now, whoever has read the recent act of Congress will see that it is based upon both these grants of power, drawing its vitality partly from the authority to raise and support armies, and partly from the authority to organize, arm and govern the militia—the end aimed at being to execute the laws of the Union and suppress the pending insurrection.

But, if the Constitution had not, in express terms, conferred this authority upon the General Government, it would still inhere in the essential elements of its existence. For, if the Federal Union, when assailed by such a Rebellion as that which now strikes at its life, had not the power, without express authority in writing from its founders, to arm its citizens to suppress it, then would it be more pitiable than the tyranner who dared not band over to the police a drunken lodger that made night hideous with his howlings.

It will be noted that the decision of these three judges is not aimed specially at the details of the act, but declares in substance that any similar law for enrolling and calling out the national forces for crushing the Rebellion, would be unconstitutional. From the foundation of the Government downward, laws have always been found on the statute-book based on precisely the same principle as this so-called "Conscription Act." That is to say, laws for enrolling the national forces, and compelling men to perform military duty and go to the battle-field when called, or suffer the consequences in the shape of fine and imprisonment. And, during the last war with England, James Monroe, then Secretary of War, acting under the sanction of President Madison, who, more than any one man, was the author of the Constitution, framed and presented to Congress for its adoption an act having all the conscription features of the present law in respect to the enrollment, the drawing of names, and the like. This act was supported by all the Democrats of that day, its chief champion in the Senate being Giles of Virginia, and in the House, Calhoun of South Carolina. It underwent a thorough discussion, passed each branch of Congress by a large majority, but failed to be enacted because of differences between the two Houses respecting amendments, and more especially because the near approach of peace rendered it unnecessary to pass the bill to consummation.

The opinion of Judge Woodward is even a worse partisan harangue, and evinces a more settled hostility to the filling up of our armies,

than that of Judge Lowrie. It is the production of a demagogue, whose cool head is among the mountains of Pennsylvania, but whose gangrened heart is below the Potomac and the Tennessee. In what a plight does this place Gen. McClellan, whose confident and friend in the recent gubernatorial canvass was this same George W. Woodward. The General, in his notorious letter, written in his support, said that he had had a full conversation with the Judge, and that their opinions entirely agreed upon all points relating to the War for the suppression of the Rebellion. Gen. McClellan wrote during the canvass; Judge Woodward responded after the election. The production of each is before the people—and they will ponder them well.

But we waste words upon these mis-called judicial decisions. In the recent elections in the loyal States, the patriotic masses have recorded their condemnation of all such attempts to give "aid and comfort" to traitors, by majorities that have no parallel in our history.

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

Gov. Andrew's message to the Massachusetts Legislature reminds us that the Government still neglects to give colored soldiers their just pay. Instead of thirteen dollars a month, clothing, &c., which their white comrades receive, they are allowed, by order of the War Department, but ten dollars a month, and out of that have to pay for their own clothing. There is no legal necessity and no legal moral justification for this reduction. The black troops are just as much United States troops as any others; are regularly enlisted, mustered in, organized into regiments, and accepted as volunteers, and as such they have the rights which other troops have—no more and no less. They share the same and greater perils, are threatened with death or slavery if captured, yet have fought everywhere—at Port Hudson, at Milliken's Bend, at James Island, above all at FORT WAGNER—with utmost fortitude and heroism. Why should they be insulted by the tender of less than their legal pay?

The right of these soldiers, says Gov. Andrew, under the existing statutes, to the lawful pay and allowances of volunteers, is demonstrably clear. The President always had the legal right to enlist blacks. In the laws authorizing him to accept Volunteers he was never restricted to whites. He might have enlisted blacks had he chosen, in the Regular Army. The Governor shows from an examination of the statutes that the blacks were under no legal disability whatever, except that by a law now obsolete the enrollment of militia was restricted to whites. There is no act of Congress diminishing the pay of black soldiers, and the only act which gives any color to the present course of the War Department is one which fixes at ten dollars a month the pay of those persons of African descent whom the President is authorized to employ for all purposes—not specially as soldiers. To force from such a law a construction which largely discriminates against the very men in whose behalf the law was passed, is inexcusable. Gov. Andrew denounces it with just indignation.

But I remember with burning shame that the men of the 54th Massachusetts, who held the right of the advance on that terrible night of the 18th of July, in the assault on Fort Wagner, by that gallant young American [Col. ROBERT G. SMITH] whose spiritless life, whose chivalrous character, and whose heroic death there is no marble white enough to commemorate; that these men, wearing the uniform of the National Army, carrying that flag of the Union and the colors of Massachusetts, accepted, sworn and mustered into the volunteer service as a part of the contingent force of our own Commonwealth, who have made a name for their race as enduring as history, and have fought as our own colors could have better fought, yet with burning shame I daily remember that these men—soldiers as they are—are denied the wages of soldiers, and are paid as they are the \$10 a month, clothing included, prescribed for all manner of unskilled, uneducated persons of African descent, who are employed under an exceptional statute for whatever service they may be found competent.

There is no doubt that Massachusetts will pay her own colored regiments in full, and no doubt that the next Congress will pass a law expressly to pay all the colored regiments in full during their whole term of service. But the matter ought to be set right at once, as it legally can be, by the military authorities at Washington. It is not creditable to them nor to the country that it was not rightly ordered at the beginning.

FREE-LABOR PLANTATIONS.

Adj. Gen. Thomas has made a favorable report—printed yesterday—on the operation of his system for the management of abandoned plantations in the Mississippi valley. The report is remarkable for its testimony to the success and improvement of the negroes, not less than for its evidence of economical successes in the experiment of free labor for the cultivation of cotton. There seemed to be faults at the outset in the system and obstacles in the circumstances; both sufficiently discouraging. But the industry and capacity of the negroes have triumphed in spite of both.

"The facts in my possession," says General Thomas, "are sufficient for a judgment on the experiment." Beginning to plant two months later than was reasonable, exposed to hostile interruptions from the Rebels, without adequate military protection, and suffering also from the ravages of the army-worm, by which a quarter of the crop was destroyed, all the losses of the plantations do nevertheless derive a profit from their estates, and all desire to renew their leases. Singular as it may seem to the conservative mind, some of these lessees were negroes—did actually lease and work for their own benefit plantations on which they formerly were owned and worked—not for their own benefit. Some of these extraordinary chattels raised as many as one hundred and fifty bales of cotton "and it is a fact," adds our Adjutant-General, "that the cotton they have raised for themselves, owing to better cultivation, is of a higher grade than that of the white lessees." Ethnologists are requested to take notice: Africans do possess a certain grade of mental talent which produces even a "better grade" of cotton than Caucasian cultivators attain.

Gen. Thomas is held to say, further, that "the net proceeds on a crop by a Southerner who has paid his hands wages, will exceed that of a Southerner who has cultivated by slaves." And it has not been deemed necessary to prohibit reading the Bible! "Schools have been established upon the plantations," yet the net

pecuniary proceeds are not reduced. Still more remarkable, "those employed have been of no expense to the Government, but have supported themselves and families!" These idle, thriftless, dissolute, negroes, with no rights which white men are bound to respect, do, in some circumstances, support themselves and their families. Eight thousand bales of cotton, giving to the Government some \$150,000 of revenue, have been raised. It is a painfully unconstitutional way of filling the Treasury.

In justice to Gen. Thomas, it is to be said that the negroes have been well treated, and have been allowed a fair share of the advantages to which they were justly entitled. We deem the experiment—if it is still to be called such—and still more, the modification and extension of the system, of immense importance, not only to the negroes, but to the States whereof those negroes are henceforth to be citizens, and of which the future prosperity largely depends on their industry and talent.

The editor of *The Dayton (Ohio) Empire*, known as the chief Vallandigham organ, visited Dallas, Tex., a few days ago, to see a brother, and was arrested upon the charge of intimacy with prominent Secessionists.

The *N. Y. Express* has the above. It does not say, nor seem to care, whether the Editor's brother aforesaid is or is not one of the "prominent Secessionists" of his section. It strikes us that this is a very material point. If he is, the presumption that the Editor visits Tennessee on an illicit political errand is very strong. What says *The Express* on this head? Has it any doubt that the blood which develops Vallandigham Democrats in Ohio makes outright Secessionists in Tennessee?

The Hon. Marshall B. Champlain of Allegany County was sent, some time ago, with tidings that the Editor of *THE TRIBUNE* had been sent to Fort Lafayette; whereupon he squandered some of his lawful earnings in firing a congratulatory salute. As we like to return good for evil, we will thank the Hon. gentleman, when he receives the official announcement of his election as Attorney General, to let us know that we may waste a little powder in honor of the joyful event.

The Missouri Legislature—The Election.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863. Nothing of special interest was done in the Legislature yesterday. The Governor's Message relates almost entirely to State matters. It recommends that independent action be taken by the State to secure from all countries, of the relations of the State to the Federal Government, it says: "There is no military organization within our borders hostile to the Government of the United States, and there is no evidence that the former feeling of hostility has settled down into quiet acquiescence in the supremacy of that Government, and unwillingness to have the peace of the State further disturbed by Rebel operations." The Governor's opinion is in regard to the election in the State, as far as heard from, give a Radical majority of 294, including the soldiers' vote. The Republicans' feeling, including the soldiers' vote, shows a Conservative majority of three.

The Canadian Government.

Toronto, C. W., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1863. *The Globe* to-day says that the Government has withdrawn its account from the Bank of Upper Canada, transferring it to the Bank of Montreal, which, among other arrangements, has agreed to take a million and a half of five per cent Provincial debenture at ninety-eight.</